



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN IS ON.

The Skirmish Line of the Great Battle of 1900 Has Been Thrown Out.

An Immense Number of Candidates Named for Every Office to Be Filled.

Both Parties Appear to Be Confident of the Outcome of the Big Fight.

And Hence There Are Numerous Statesmen Only Too Anxious to Make the Race.

Mayor Harrison, Congressman W. H. Hinrichsen of Jacksonville, Robert E. Burke, Fred E. Eldred, City Clerk Loeffler and Theodore Nelson, secretary of the executive committee of the State Central Committee, held a caucus in the Tremont House recently. Although nothing was given out, it is known that Mr. Hinrichsen is working up the county districts in the interest of the Mayor's gubernatorial candidacy and has already visited many counties south of the Sangamon County line.

It is said on good authority that Mr. Hinrichsen is doing yeoman service for the Mayor and will see what Altgeld sentiment there is in the State before any formal attempt is made to discipline members of the Congressional committee. The State committee was given unusual powers by the last State convention and will be able to send delegations at the next State convention after the manner that contesting delegates are seated at a city convention. Mr. Hinrichsen says Mayor Harrison will be nominated for Governor by acclamation. The committee of nine appointed by Chairman Gahan and Secretary Burke Tuesday will look after one-third of it, and the friends of the Mayor in the State will canvass for the remainder. Thus far Mayor Harrison's friends are making no recommendations for the various places on the State ticket, but are putting all on the back and concentrating all effort against opposing factions. The following have been frequently mentioned as leading candidates for the offices named:

For Governor—Carter H. Harrison, Chicago; Simeon P. Shope, Chicago; Clayton E. Crafts, Chicago; Charles K. Ladd, Kewanee; Benjamin W. Caldwell, Springfield; General Alfred Orendorf, Springfield.

Lieutenant Governor—Nicholas Perrin, East St. Louis; Mayor M. M. Stevens, East St. Louis; George W. Pithian, St. Clair County; Maurice T. Moloney, Ottawa; Reed Green, Cairo; Colonel James Campbell, McLeansboro; Samuel Alschuler, Aurora; Charles K. Ladd, Kewanee.

For State Auditor—James A. O'Donnell, Bloomington.

For State Treasurer—Millard F. Dunlap.

For Secretary of State—Hon. W. H. Hinrichsen, Jacksonville; Mayor T. J. Medill, Rock Island; Thomas Tibbitts, Olney; Reed Green, Cairo; Charles Bliss, Montgomery County.

For Attorney General—George W. Pithian, St. Clair County; Maurice T. Moloney, Ottawa; Reed Green, Cairo; Judge Alexander Hope, Alton; Charles K. Ladd, Kewanee; Samuel Alschuler, Aurora; Elmer Hurst, Rock Island; Free P. Morris, Watseka; Hardy W. Masters, Lewistown; Clayton E. Crafts, Simeon P. Shope, Donald L. Morrill and John Mayo Palmer.

The list is said to include the prominent candidates to date. General Orendorf was Adjutant General of the State militia under Mr. Altgeld. Maurice T. Moloney was recently elected Mayor of Ottawa over Walter B. Palmer and is said to be the strongest candidate for Attorney General. All candidates are received cordially by Mayor Harrison's friends and the strength of none of them is disparaged. Robert E. Burke, it is generally conceded, will be made chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in the event of Mr. Harrison's elevation to gubernatorial honors. In fact, all the important jobs are being parcelled out in advance in the idle gossip of the political headquarters.

Denis J. Swenke was reappointed chief of the fire department at the City Council meeting Monday night and

Charles M. Walker corporation counsel. Mr. Walker resigned as alderman of the Twenty-fourth ward and his resignation was accepted before his appointment was made.

Mayor Harrison said he had the opinion of a dozen lawyers that after his resignation the alderman was eligible for appointment to a place in the city's service. Mayor Harrison said no election would be ordered to choose a successor for Alderman Walker unless the people of the Twenty-fourth ward made a demand for it. If they were satisfied with one alderman he would not suggest a special election.

No nominations were made for boiler or gas inspector. The Mayor said the omission of these appointments was not significant of the removal of the occupants. He said he had not got around to these appointments. Maurice O'Connor, the gas inspector, was practically legislated out of office by the failure of the City Council to make an appropriation for his salary. Mayor Harrison also appointed his bridge tenders and police court bailiffs and clerks. The list of bridge tenders showed an entire absence of Altgeld men and of the appointees of anti-Harrison politicians.

Frank Martin, brother of Joseph Martin, ex-city collector and manager for ex-Gov. Altgeld, lost the Rush street bridge and the \$2,700 it was worth. Daniel Cahill was transferred from the State to the Rush street bridge and James Doherty, the selection of James A. Quinn, the Twenty-fourth ward cog in the Harrison-Burke machine, was appointed State street bridge tender. The other changes were as follows: Louis Arato to Harrison street in place of Timothy Guerin; Albert Well, Twelfth street, in place of Michael Finnegan; Hubert A. Hageman, Eighteenth street, in place of John J. Fitzgerald; William Lake, South Halsted street, in place of William Punciek; John McCarthy, Main street, in place of Patrick Lavery; Michael Harrington, south fork Ashland avenue, in place of Patrick Boyle; James Clinton, Kinzie street, in place of William O'Hara; Maurice O'Connor's man; Fred Roth, Erie street, in place of M. Walsh, transferred to Indiana street, in place of L. Gerson; Joseph Parnham, Division street, instead of Fred Boehm; William Blum, North Western avenue, to take the place of W. E. Wadsworth, who was the particular friend of Henry Kraft, an ardent Altgeld man; Anton Stelman, Riverside avenue, in place of John Pauls, and Peter Mazurkewicz, Weed street, in place of John Helm.

The following police court clerks were appointed: Sam W. Arrand, Harrison street; Ike Roderick, Harrison street; Chas. Heally, Harrison street; Horace Clinton, Harrison street; Paul Skatinsky, Maxwell street; Thos. W. Campbell, Maxwell street; Horace Bon-Yon, W. C. Clingan, Desplaines street; W. T. Maher, August C. Clifton, West Chicago avenue; Wm. J. Webster, East Chicago avenue; John Cunningham, 25th and Halsted streets; Alex. Wisniewski, South Chicago; W. A. Sud-dith, Hyde Park; Thos. Wall, Lake; T. R. Halligan, Englewood; W. R. Holl, Lake View; Frank Zarazinski, Logan square. The bailiffs named were: John Griffin, Harrison street; Moses Barnett, Harrison street; Morgan Murphy, Wm. J. Laskowski, Maxwell street; John O'Neill, Desplaines street; Henry Phillips, Albert J. Sprengel, West Chicago; W. J. Magnus, East Chicago; A. Constable, John Schaefer, 35th and Halsted streets; Chas. McGready, Hyde Park; Caspar F. Walner, Lake; P. F. Holden, Englewood; J. J. Furlong, Lake View; Stanley K. Glomski, Logan square.

All the appointments were concurred in. After the bonds had been approved, including that of Chief Swenke, Alderman Neagle caused to be passed a resolution declaring the confidence of the City Council in the eminent ability and sterling integrity of Fire Chief Denis J. Swenke, who, it declared, had successfully fought Chicago's fires for half a century.

Mayor Harrison inaugurated a war against banners strung across streets and canopies on the sidewalks of busy streets. He vetoed an order allowing Morris Newman to string a banner across Monroe street, and said that hereafter no banners would be allowed to be swung across streets. He said they were unsightly and obstructed the street. He vetoed also an order for a canopy on State street, on the ground that canopies and signs on busy streets were obstructions to business. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance allowing city laborers pay for Saturday half-holidays. He said the appropriations were \$300,000 in excess of the city's visible income, and as a measure of economy, every dollar would have to be used to employ needed labor.

Congressman A. J. Hopkins was in the city Monday. He conferred with Congressman Lorimer and other Chicago Representatives as to the effort Illinois and the West will make to place Mr. Hopkins in the Speaker's chair at Washington. It is understood that there will be in Chicago shortly a conference of Western Congressmen favorable to Mr. Hopkins' candidacy. To this meeting will be invited Congressmen from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and possibly several other Western States. Congressman Reeves and several other Illinois Congressmen are expected here in a few days. Congressman Lorimer will leave for Washington within a few days to see what can be done in Mr. Hopkins' interest among the Representatives from the East.

Walter Watson, of Mount Vernon, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in Chicago Monday. He saw Mayor Harrison and several other local leaders of the Democracy. Later he had a long consultation with Secretary F. E. Eldred, of the committee. Mr. Watson said his visit here had no political significance. Among Democratic politicians it was said that the chairman's visit was for the purpose of looking over the ways and means end of the State organization, with a view of having some money in the treasury before the campaign of 1900 opened. It is intended also to strengthen the Democratic organization as much as possible in every township in the State.

Senator H. F. Asplund, of the Baxter committee, was in town Monday. Senator Asplund said the committee might have a meeting for further arranging of preliminaries some day next week, and that he expected the com-

mittee would then begin hearing the testimony. He would not indicate the line of inquiry with which the committee would begin its work. He said this had not yet been agreed on by the members of the committee.

The Board of Assessors may find itself hampered by the time limitations of the law. The new statute requires the assessments to be ready for revision by June 1, and the board will scarcely have time to complete the assessment of personal property by that date. The scheduling of personal property is not nearly finished, and the assessment of the real estate has not been taken up. It will be impossible to complete all the assessments by June 1.

"We are doing the best we can, but I do not see how we can finish by June 1," said Assessor Adam Wolf Tuesday. "We will not have the personal property assessment completed much before that date. I think, though, the result will please the people, and that the operations of the new law will be found entirely satisfactory."

The Associated Cycling Club members are circulating petitions to Gov. Tanner requesting the appointment of Frank A. Alden, their treasurer, as a member of the West Park Board. Mr. Alden already has gone on record as favoring the Yerkes ordinance, over which the recent fight in the West Park developed, and giving the company what it wants.

Elmore W. Hurst, of Rock Island, one of the Democratic leaders in the lower house at Springfield for many sessions, is being prominently mentioned for the nomination for Attorney General. Others in the same list are Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, also prominent in the Legislature; Judge Hope, of Alton; Reed Green, of Cairo; Free P. Morris, of Watseka; Hardy Masters, of Fulton County; Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, Hon. Simeon P. Shope, Donald L. Morrill and John Mayo Palmer.

Word came Monday from "down the State" that the Governor is to be petitioned to call an extra session of the Legislature to amend the new revenue law. The claim is made that the new law compels taxpayers to make public too much of their private business and affairs, and some of the people in the central and eastern sections of the State want it amended before next year's assessment is made. In connection with the reported movement for a special session is another report to the effect that the politicians in the State outside of Cook County are afraid the next federal census will give Cook County such a large representation in the Legislature that it will have a clear majority. It is proposed, if a special session is held, to pass a resolution for a constitutional amendment which will



HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Candidate for Re-election to the United States Senate from Illinois.

CHEAPER GAS IS COMING.

The Reform City Council Has Before It the Example of New York City,

Where the Aldermen Have Passed an Ordinance Fixing by Law a 75-Cent Rate.

One of the Companies Had Reduced Its Price to Fifty Cents Per Thousand,

Thus Showing What an Enormous Profit Was Being Ground Out of the People.

Our reform City Council has an opportunity to prove whether it is the friend of the people or not.

It can do so by cutting the people's gas bills in two, as a perusal of the ordinances granting franchises to companies forming the trust will prove that it has a perfect right to do so.

In New York the City Council has reduced the price of gas to 75 cents per 1,000 feet.

The largest company in the city had reduced the price to 50 cents per 1,000 feet, but the Council feared that it might raise it again to \$1, and therefore it has fixed the price beyond which the companies cannot go at 75 cents per 1,000 feet.

Some of the aldermen favored 40 cents as the price.

Here is an example for Chicago. A dispatch to the Times-Herald says: New York, May 9.—By a vote of 27 to 2, at its meeting this afternoon, the City Council passed an ordinance which provides that the price of gas shall not exceed 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Tammany's members, led by John T. Oakley, protested against the passage of the ordinance, and then, taunted for lack of sincerity and consistency by Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn, they voted for it. The two dissenters were President Guggenheimer and Councilman Conly of Brooklyn.

Councilman Cassidy, who fathered the measure, read from the preamble to the city charter and whole sections of the charter, and deduced the opinion that the municipal assembly has the right to establish the price of gas.

"The Democrats of Manhattan have declared for cheaper gas," he said. "Now is the time for them to show their sincerity, if they have any."

On the roll call as to adoption the Tammany men did not vote at first. They were dumb until Mr. Oakley arose and announced that he had decided to vote in the affirmative. Then they followed his example and the ordinance was passed.

It will go before the board of aldermen a week from next Tuesday and there, it is expected, there will be a lively time.

The Council city hall committee on Monday afternoon considered the ordinance in regard to the gas companies, introduced by a subcommittee of the old Council, and recommended the order for passage. The report of the committee consists of a resume of the judgments against the city by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and concludes with the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the corporation counsel be and hereby is directed to file a bill in chancery to set aside all judgments against the city in favor of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and for an accounting between the city and said company; and

"Resolved, That the comptroller be and hereby is directed to withhold payment of such judgments for one month after the date of the passage thereof."

New York people pay only 50 cents per 1,000 feet for gas.

In New York, where no "consolidation" law is permitted to stand in the way of the people's rights, the gas companies are obliged to keep the streets in repair and are besides glad to get 50 cents per thousand for their commodity.

In Chicago the Gas Trust tears up the streets whenever it wants to; makes the city or the taxpayers repair them; dodges its taxes itself and then charges and receives \$1.10 per 1,000 feet for gas.

How long will the people stand this?

Just so long as they elect a supine City Council that refuses to stand up for their rights.

If the City Council will make an honest fight the infamous "consolidation" law behind which the Chicago Gas Trust hides will be knocked out and our people will have 50-cent gas.

The funny part of the New York reduction is that Anthony N. Brady, the head of the New Amsterdam Company, the first New York concern to reduce the price to 50 cents, is a director in the Chicago Gas Trust.

This proves what The Eagle has said right along, that the Chicago Gas Trust could afford to sell gas at a profit for 35 cents per 1,000 feet.

Why don't they do it?

Ask our Aldermen.

By edict of the New Amsterdam company on Wednesday last the price of gas is 50 cents per thousand cubic feet. Undercutting the cut of the Consolidated Gas Company was the first definite move of Anthony N. Brady in his new position as general-in-chief of the insurgents in the gas war. The Consolidated and Mutual companies made the price of gas 65 cents to force the Standard and New Amsterdam either into the trust or out of business. Now the New Amsterdam is trying to make them sick of it. The Consolidated and Mutual companies have decided to make any sacrifice to acquire the East River gas tunnel, which is owned by the New Amsterdam company.

That tunnel is capable of carrying pipes from Long Island to Manhattan Island which would bring over twice as much gas daily as has ever been consumed in New York, and gas can be manufactured so much cheaper on Long Island than on Manhattan Island that the magnates of the Consolidated and Mutual companies realize that the tunnel is of the greatest importance to them.

Once having secured possession of the New Amsterdam company and its tunnel it would be a simple matter for them to "squeeze" the Standard company, controlled by Russell Sage, until it agreed to sell out.

The best way to fight the Gas Trust is to organize ward clubs to fight it.

In this way public sentiment can be roused to fever heat, and the bribe-giving secondaries and bribe-taking legislators will be driven from Chicago forever!

Organize!

Organize for your rights!

Organize against the Gas Trust which is sapping the life blood out of Chicago and which owns its streets by virtue of legislative bribery!

The Gas Trust must go.

Corporation money buys bailiffs and bribes juries. Corporation money buys legislation. Is this sort of freedom guaranteed by the constitution?

The city keeps on collecting special assessments for the benefit of the Gas Trust; many of those who pay them never see their gas, and those who do see a very inferior quality of the article.

If the people of Chicago permit themselves to be robbed by an Octopus which has no legal right to exist, they are not entitled to any sympathy.

The "Universal Gas Company" obtained a franchise from the city on the express stipulation that it would charge but 50 cents per thousand feet for gas. The Universal company is now owned by the Trust, and is fur-